FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Nov. 21.

The Late Baron Rothschild-Last Moments of Rossini-The Temporal Power-The Passage of the Dardanelles.

General Continental News

FRANCE.

Funeral of Baron James de Rothschild-Interesting Scenes.

From Galignani's Messenger, Nov. 23. The distinctive characteristic of the funeral of Baron James de Rothschild was precisely the opposite of what the name of the opul-nt deceased seemed to promise, as it especially impressed the spectators by its extreme simplicity, and termed a striking contrast with the enormous number of the persons who attended to pay the deccased a last tribute of respect. From 10:30 In the morning the hotel of the Rue Latite was insefficient to accommodate the crowds who arrived irom all quariers of Paris, and who filled the spartments, the staircases and the court-

and even to the carriage way.

Barons Gustave, Alphonse, and Rdmond de
Rothschild, with whom were their London
relatives who had come over to join them, received the condolences of the visitors in a large salon on the ground floor. The deceased lay in the story above, in an apartment converted into a sort of chapelle ardente, and in which took place the mortuary ceremonies prescribed by the leraelitish ritual. There was no funeral dranery or ornamentation of any kind on the front of the house.

Somewhat after 11 the coffin was carried down, and placed on a hearse drawn by two Immediately after came the servants of the family in the deepest mourning, about forty in number. A few paces behind were the sons of the deceased, and the other members of the family, and then seven mourning coaches of the ordinary kind; next, the general crowd to the number of about five thousand, and over one hundred private carriages. Within such limits only was confined the prescribed order of the procession, as more was impossible. The mul itude belonged to all classes of society, and extended over a length of more than a mile. Political, financial, and literary celebrities, eminent persons of every class and profession, of every faith and of all nations, walked intermingled with humble, working men, whom a senti-ment of gratitude had most probably induced

The Emperor was represented by the Duke de Cambaceres, Grand Master of the Ceremonies; M. Feuillet de Conches. Introducer o An bassadors; Generals de Montebello, de Beville, de la Moskows, Fave, and Pajol, Aides-de-Camp; Count de Nieuwerkerke, Superintendent of the Fine Arts, and several Chambertains and Equerries. The Ministers, being obliged to proceed to Compeigne for the weekly council, had sent their secretaries and theis deservice. Prince de Metternich and the staff of his Embassy were present, as well as Count de Solois (Prassia), Djemil Pacha (Torkey), the Cnevalier Nigra (Laly), M. Mon, Count de Seebach, and other personages connected with the diplomatic

The high officials belonging to banking interest, companies of cledit, and railways, attended in great numbers; and among them could be seen M. Rouland, Governor of the Bank of France; the Marquis de Ploeuck and M. Cuvier, Deputy Governors, and MM. Pittet-Will, Dar-blay Jeune, Durand, Vas-al, Ackerman, de Waru, and Millescamps, Regents; M. Marsaud, Secretary-General; M. Cohen, of Antwerp; MM. Blount, Gamnerog, Vernes, Schapper, Adoipne Fould, Delessert, Lacroix-Saint-Pierre, etc. All the ralway companies were represented by their Presidents and the majority of the Directors. The whole of the Board of the Northern Company were present, headed by M. Delebecque, the Vice-President; and, in addition, all the employes, who could be soared from the service of the line, strended. The Central Israelice Consistory, of which Alphonse de Rothschud is a member, and that of Paris, to which M. Gustave belongs, were all The Grand Raubi of Brassels had come to join those high dignituries of the Hebrew religion, around whom were grouped the ministers of the Jewish worship, in order to render a last and special homage to the man who had done so much during his life for his

fai h and h a co-religionists. The cortiege did not reach the Jewish cemetery at Pere la Chaise until nearly 2 o'clock. At the tomb. M. Ceribeer, President of the Central Consistory, pronounced a very effective address; after which M. Delebecque, in the name of his fellow directors, bade a touching adien to the deceased. The last prayers were said by the Rabbi of the German synagogue at Paris, who atterwards drew an eloquent picture of the manifold acts of charity in which the late Baron had taken a part; he terminated by calling on the dead the mercy of the God of Israel. The crowd then slowly withdrew, deeply moved by the unpretending simplicity of the whole proceedings.

The Last Moments of Rossini.

We (Garignani) add some particulars concerning the last moments of this great composer; -His illness for the two days before his death was a slow agony, and he suffered a real martyrdom. His body was literally on fire, so greatly did the inflammation consume him. From time to time he mounted out, "I burn, ice, ice;" and this was reactly given him as a final solace. He semetimes took the hand of his wife, who never left his side, and covered it with kisses. Together with the name of Madame Rossini, which he was slmost always uttering, that which he most frequently pronounced was Jean, an old attendant who had shown great devotedness to his master. Moreover, some friends never ceased succeeding each other in waiting on him-namely, MM. Vaucorbeil, Michotte, Peruzzi, Ivanboff, S. Tamburini, and Dr. Fertina, M'me Rossim, revising her first decision, had allowed the Abbe of St. Roch to have access to the dying man, who contessed to him. On Friday, at two, the Core of Passy administered extreme unchion, and half an hour after the nationt lost consciousness. A laborious breathing alone indicated that life remained. At ten at night he attered his wife's name and that was the last word he spoke. At eleven he was thought to be dead, and a light was passed close to his eyes. but the upper lids opened. A little after midnight he expired.

TURKEY.

The Passage of the Dardauelles.

From La Turquie, of Constantinople. The following circular has been addressed by Baviet-Pacha to the representatives of foreign

Monsieur le Ministre:—The interdiction of the passage of the Dardanelles and Bosphoros firatte to foreign ships of war is a rule which the Imperial Government, in the exercise of a territorial right, has at all times applied. The freaty of Paris of the 30th March, 1856, only interreped solemnly to affirm the resolution of the Sultan to maintain inflexibly, so long as the Sublime Porte should be at peace, this ancient regulation of his empire recorded in the Treaty of London of the 13th July, 1841; and the act to respect the determination of the territorial Sovereign. The principle has always been maintained; and if, on rare and exceptional

occarions, some versels of war have been permitted to pass the straits, this was, on every such occasion, in virtue of a special authoriza-tion, accorded out of deference to the high per-sonages was were on board. The Sublims Por e, however recognizes that a relaxation of the Linet application of the principle with respect to ships of war beyond the exceptions provided for by Articles 2 and 3 of the Convention of the 30th of March, 1856, would not be compatible with the declaration contained in the Treaty of Paris above cited. Therefore, it has been decided that for the future there will be absolutely no other exception than that for war vessels carrying a sovergion or the chief of an independent State. The reign or the chief of an independent State. resolution here announced having been sauctioned by his Imperial Majesty. I have the honor of beeging you to bring it to the knowledge of your Government. Receive, etc.,

ITALY.

The Temporal Power—The Departure of the French from Pontifical Territory. Frorence (Aov. 15) Correspondence of Le Siecle.

It is now known for certain that very active negotiations are going on respecting the de-carture of the French troops occupying a portion of the Pontifical territory. It is also posion the subject was taken by General Menabrea who, after baying shown the stability of the present Government, and the succerity with which it is fulfilling its engagements, instructed M. Nigra to demand a pure and simple return to the Convention of September, and the withdrawal of the French. The reply was that the Mensbrez Ministry had sufficiently re-established order, but that the Enperor Napoleon, while having the highest opinion of the sincerity of the Florence Cabinet, considered that a revival of the September Convention would only prolong a statu quo equally prejudicial to both the Holy See and Italy; lastly, that the establishment of regular, if not official relations, between the two countries could alone permit his Majesty to recall the French troops without having to fear iresh complications. General Menabrea insisted, and presented several drafts of an arrangement, into the details of which there is no necessity to enter, as they did not lead to any solution. The famous note of the 24th January, laying down the bases of a modus vivendi between the Holy See and Italy, and emanating also from the General, still serves as a framework to the present negotiations. Freuch policy for the last year has had one answer to make:—'The Emperor will only withdraw his troops when an accord shall have been established between Italy and the Hely See, so as to place the two States in a regular and normal situation towards each other." The imprudent words of M. Broglio, Minister of Public Instruction, "Rome will soon belong to lialy de facto," have cau-ed some little em-barrassment in the negotiations. He afterwards suppressed that phrase from the printed report of his speech, but the words were heard by upwards of 200 persons.

AFRICA.

The Noted Riff Pirates-Official Notification.

The Colonial Secretary of Great Britain swed the official notification on November 4, warning all scattering persons from landing on the Riff coast:-

An instance has lately occurred of a master of a British vessel landing on the Riff coast for the purpose of communicating with the inhabitants of that district, whereupon he was seized by the Arabs and carried off into the interfor, although subsequently released. Masters and crews of vessels are therefore warned against landing on any part of the Moorish territory where officers. appointed by the Sultan do not reside. By in-lungement of the regulations of the Moorish Government with respect to customs and quarantine laws, masters will not only expose their lives and the property entrusted to them to danger, without being en itled to put forward any claim penalties for breaking the said laws.

RICHMOND CHIVALRY.

Narrow Escapes of a Noted Editor from Death by Hanging and Shooting. The Petersburg (Va.) Index of Tuesday morning publishes the following pithy biographical exetch:-

J. Marshall Hanna is now, perhaps, the best

known newspaper man in Virginia. Like his late sesouate, his life has been a turbulent one. From his earliest manhood to the day that Rives Pollard tell dead at his teet, his life has been constantly exposed to danger from the firmness and bitterness of his remarkable writings. was born in Harford county, Maryland, about thirty-four years ago. At eighteen he went to Philadelphia, became a clerk on a religious paper, and filled his leisure hours by contributing to the american Courier and other literary journals. In 1856-7 he became regularly connected with the Baltimore Sun as reporter The "Pluge" ruled that city then, and Mr. Hanna had a series of encounters with the most notorious bullies of that organization. The first of these was with "Boney Lee," who assaulted him with a "billy" because of a local paragraph published concerning his misdeeds. Shots were passed in the fracas and both were arrested. Lee was sent to jail for three years, but was soon pardoned. In the next year, while en-raged in a personal difficulty, Mr. Hanna acci-dentally shot the Mayor of Baltimore (Mr. Phall). After this he narrowly escaped hanging at the bands af a mob. who charged that he had been bribed by the Reform party to put the "plug" Mayor out of the way. So violent were the "roughs," Mr. Hanna had to be sent into the jail for safe-keeping, but was released as soon as the storm which he had raised had subsided. He resumed his place on the Sun, and we hear no more of him until 1862. When the Federal forces occupied Baltimore Mr. Hanna visited their encampment in his professional capacity as reporter, was recognized as a secessionist, assaulted and terribly beaten infurlated soldiers. His right jaw and three r bs were broken. In 1862 Mr. Hanna came through the enemy's lines into Virginia, and was immediately employed by Mr. Daniel upon the Examiner. His connection with that paper continued during the whole war, and he made it the soldiers' delight by the "Tycoon" and other like sketches. When the Examiner and other like sketches. When the Examiner was revived by Poliard, Hanna returned to it and his trouble commenced afresh, for he wrote an article on the Yaukee hop at the Spottswood, which so enraged General Terry that he sup pressed the paper. Then came that little mis-understanding with Manager Ogden of the theatre and a street fight with pistols—adding the last terrible shooting affair, which has brought his name prominently before the public again in connection with Pollard's, and we have a few threads in a life than which few have been more remarkable and conspicuous.

THE DEAD POLLARD.

Reflections on the Late Editor of the "Southern Opinion."

On the 27th ult, the Cincinnati Commercia: The death of H. Rives Pollard by violence was only a question of time. He was morally pond to his virulence by shooting him. Pollard was a social porcupine, not to be approsched without danger of a wound from his poisonous quills. He succeeded better than any can of his time in nursing quarrels. He seemed to be unbappy without from one to a half dozen upon his hands. If he could not provoke them in the community, he stirred them up in his domestic sanctuary. To be disagreeable himself, and infect others with the same feeling, seemed to be the ambition of his life.

In politics he was specially successful. When the Confederacy, in whose behalf he flourished a valuant pen in the face of the Yankees, was de facto, he railed, like Theraites in the Greek samp, at every body and everything connected

with it. Neither civil nor military measures seemed to satisfy him, and when the fortunes of the Rebellion began to decline, he mercilessly attacked the officers of the Government and the commanders of armies, and did as much to demoralize the cause and sow dissatisfaction biosecast as it was in the power of a majevolent spirit to do. The final detent of the Southern cause did not sober - it infuriated him, and he went awaggering about the streets of the prostrate capital, with abotenns and revolvers about him, shooting with the same recklessness that a Malay runs a muck, but killing no one and wounding nothing, that we remember, but a statue in the rotunds of the Capitol. Since has been engaged in some scandalous brawls, that ruined him socially, and injured what remained of his political reputation. Southern Opinion, under his management, has been the vehicle of more personal abuse than Brick Pomercy's La Crosse Democrat. One purpose, however, he kept steadily in view: to foster local pride and prejudice, breed contempt for the people of the North and marred of the reneral Government, and to fan the expiring hope of an ultimate resurrection of the "Lost Cause." He was the one unsinged paladin who refused to abandon it, or drop the banner that the bronzed soldiers had borne in the taick of a hundred conflicts. He was exceedingly brave after the battles were over and the bugie had sounded a long truce to arms. Now he is gone, the world is not the loser.

MEXICO.

Continued Outrages on American Citizens-Important Letter to the United States Consul at Mazatlau. A correspondent to the N. Y. Herald writes

from Mazatlan, on the western coast of Mexico, on the 24th of November:—
A friend has placed in my possession the following interesting and important letter. As it gives an additional chapter of the persecuof American citizens doing business in Mexico, and also reveals some bloody deeds of bygone times, in which Americans have been the victims, its perusal must prove of some value in forming public sentiment in the United States with regard to this country:—

PRISON OF SAN DIMAS, STATE OF DURANGO Oct. 12, 1868.—Isaac Sisson, American Consultor the port of Mazatlan:—Esteemed Sir-I wrote to you from this loathsome prison on the 23d of last month, but for lear that you did not receive that letter I will state what has transpired. On the 22d of September I received a verbal message to appear before the Judge of the First Instance, Don Camilo Perez. When I appeared I found that it was on a demand of thirty-four dollars, based upon an order diawn by another person. I immediately perceived that the order and the signature thereto were forgeries, and asked the Judge to call witnesses whom I named to prove the forgery. This he refused to do. I then sent to a merchant in this town, asking him to come and bring with him several genuine signatures of the party's name that had been forged. He came immediately and took his seat by the judge, when I understood that he was an associate jus-When the latter produced the documents the forgeries were evident and palpable to all present; but to the surprise of everybody Don Camilo refused to allow any testimony to be taken whatever, arrogantly stating that 'no American knew how to make two signatures that looked alike." The associate justice was in favor of calling witnesses, but he was overruled by the other, who said I must pay immediately or go to jail. I then remarked that, with due respect to the court, I protested against its decision, and immediately offered security for appealing the case to Darango, which is four or five days' travel from here. This he also declined, and called for the jailor to take me into custody. I then remonstrated, saying, "Judge, you have no right to send me to prison, even if the debt was a just one, and I protest in the presence of these witnesses against being sent to prison. It is a violation of the constitution and the laws of the country and the tr-aty obligations between the United States and Mexico." But this proud, stupid, and

ignorant judge tiercely gave his order to the jailor, and then read the sentence of the court. When I was prought to this prison two friends came to see me, and said they would pay the amount: that it was better for me to leave this borrible place and save my health and attend to my business; if I aid not both would be ruined by staying here. I had already issued an order forbidding any of my friends to pay the amount, I told these gentlemen that I should remain in prison rather than comply with such an unholy sentence, that if I paid thirty-four sollars to-day, with the same propriety Don Camito might next day want \$1000. * * How long I shall remain in prison I do not know, for the judge has gone to Ventanas.

The people here are nearly all demoralized, and some of the leaders moast of the manner in which they killed off the Americans at the a few years ago, and threaten to do the same here. We are destitute of all protection. Durango cannot protect us. The mountains in this vicinity are full of robbers. Turee weeks ago a band 150 strong threatened Tomaril, and the people there sent to the Governor of S.pa'oa for assistance. This place has been several times attacked and plundered within the last few years.

In a circuit of five leagues surrounding this place can be counted the abandored works, now going to rain, of four American mising companies, who in the aggregate have lost over one million dollars. Why is it that American ingenuity, labor, and capital, which in all other places get their reward, are here doomed to de-It has been for the want of protection. The few Americans that still remain are doomed to destruction if something is not speedily done or their salvation. Twelve years age a drunken miner in this town gave a shout, "Death to the Spaniards!" The tew Spaniards that lived here were immediately butchered in cold blood and their stores plundered. years ago the cry was given at Candelero, a few lugues from here, "Death to the Americans!" The man who is now prefect of this place was then acting judge at Candelero and headed a band of cowardly assassins of about two hundred to make the attack. The first notice their victims had was a volley, and out of the foreigners, nearly all Americans, three were killed and two wounded. The others fied, the darkness of the night shielding them from their bloody pursuers. The hacienda belenging laid in ashes. The records of your office will testify to these facts, for your predecessor in office, Dr. Carmen, did his duty to get redress at the time, but was unable on account of our own country being engaged in agreat At the time that these strocktes were committed many supposed that the Americans might have been at fault. But time has revealed the whole truth that the butcheries were committed in cold blood. The man who to-day owns and works with profit their (the Americans') mines, has boasted that he formed the plan, and that the sub chiefs of the place and others were merely his in-struments in the hellish work. *** Is there no possibility of our Government helping us? Without come protection promptly afforded us every American will have to leave. The most of the people are friendly; the bad ones are few, but they govern. A friendly Mexican came to me one day and said, "I have lived here forty years, but I have never seen any of our people treat d in this manner." "Why," I asked, "do they treat me so, when I have been their benefactor?" He answered, "It is because you are an American and own mines." I have read of Captain Ingrabam, who snatched an American citizen from the jaws of a European despot, and of an Abssinian captain, and what England did to liberate ber imprisoned subjects, and I am sure the frequent imprisonment of American citizens in Mexico demands some attention. Do me the favor to make this known to our Government.

-A girl of eighteen, employed as a nurse in a family in New York State, quieted a crying child by stamping upon it until nearly dead, and then breiling it over the kitchen fire.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1868.

The Latest Feats in Sculling and Pedestrianism-The Electoral Vote of West Virginia-European Market Reports.

Financial and Commercial

The Latest Feat by Walter Brown, Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WHEELING, West Virginia, Dec. 3 .- Walter Brown, the champion oarsman, who left Pitteburg, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday noon, on his undertaking to row his cance to Ciacinnatt in eight consecutive days, for one thousand dollars, arrived here yesterday at 3.30 P. M. He made 36 miles on Tuesday in five hours, and 60 miles yesterday in seven-and a half hours. He letf here this morning at five o'clock, and expects to reach Marietta, a distance of 84 miles, in twelve hour. To-morrow he expects to make 100 miles in ten hours. He is in good trim, and confident

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 8-A. M.—Consols for money, 921; and for account, 921@922; United States Five-twenties 742. Erie, 262. lillinois Cen-

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3—A. M.—Cotton quiet; the sales will reach 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 3—A. M.—Liuseed oil, £26 15s. This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Dec. 3-P. M.—Consols for money, 92½, and for account 92½. Five-twenties dall at 74½. Eric 26½. Illinois Central 96½. The Bank of England has advanced the rate of discount , and the minimum rate is now 3 per cent. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3-P. M.—Cotton declining; uplands 114@114d.; Orleans 114@114d. Pork 87s. Lard 65: 6d. Beef 87s. 6d. Turpentine

28s. Fine rosin 16s. London, Dec. 3-P. M .- Sugar dull, both on the spot and to arrive. HAYRE, Dec. 3-P. M.-Cotton 132f.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 3.-The pedestrian Weston. on his five thousand mile tour, arrived here at 12.30, midnight. He started again on his travels at 9.30 this morning, in good spirits,

Maryland Electoral College.

BALTIMORE, ec. 3 .- The Electoral College of Maryland met yesterday at Annapolis, and cast seven votes for Seymour and Blair. Judge Richard Carmichael, one of the electors at large, being absent, George M. Gill, of Baltimore, was elected to fill the vacancy.

From Wheeling. WHEELING, W. VA., Dec. 3 .- The Electoral Colege yesterday cast its uve electoral vetes for Grant and Colfax.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Important Letter from General Howard -His Reasons for Closing up All but the Claim Division of the Educational Work.

A considerable effort has been making some time from various quarters to induce General Howard to recommend the further continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau, in belief that his recommendation would have great weight with Congress. He said nothing on the question in his annual report, but con tented himself with assuming that the general work would close at New Year's, and making recommendations on that assumption. He has now, however, discussed the matter in detail in a letter to General Brown, Assistant Commissioner for Virginia, and brings forward reasons for clesing up all but the claim division and educational work, which the country will probubly accept as conclusive against the further continuance of the Bureau, as a whole. This

important letter is as follows: WAR DEPARTMENT, BURRAU OF REFUGEES. FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS-WASHING-TON. Lec. 1, 1868. - Brevet Brigadier-General O. Brown, Assistant Commissioner, Richmond, Va. -General:-I have carefully examined those parts of your report urging the necessity of continuing the operations of this Bureau in Virginia. The reasons presented are wortny of consideration.

I have no doubt that a continuance of the Bureau in those States not yet reconstructed would, in many respects, be benedicial to the freedmen, but I do not think its continuance absolutely necessary or adequate, without other aid, to protect their lives or to secure to them their political rights. The primitive object of the Bureau, as I understood and interpreted the law, was to give relief in such way as to prepare the freedman for his new condition, to aid him during the transition period from slavery to freedom, by a United States agency, presumed to be free from local prejudice, to protect him in the enjoyment of his natural and acquired rights mmediately consequent upon emancipation, to inaugurate and secure to him a system of free labor, and te foster and develop his education. think much has been accomplished towards this during the three years continuance of the Bureau, and that now we ought, with the protection which wise legislation has thrown around him, to give him a fair trial under its

It is very true that, in many parts of the late slave States, it is difficult for a colored man to get justice in interior courts. In many counties of all these States, his rights are neglected or positively disregarded. Among certain classes prejudice often amounting to hatred exists which only time can eradicate. The conduct of this class may be restrained by wholesome en-forcement of the law, but cannot be rectified by the officers of this Bureau. This has been clearly demonstrated in the States which been reconstructed. My officers and agents have had very little power, when not supported by the military or local civil authority, to protect the exercise of the right of suffrage, or other rights given by the new constitution, and the recently enacted laws of the States. In unreconstructed States this protection can still be extended in a more summary way by the Military Commander, through his officers, under the authority of the Reconstruction acts. All that is needed is a good set of officers with the right man in command. In your State an admirable system of military commissioners, mangurated by General Scho-nelo, if carried out as designed, it seems to me will afford all the protection guaranteed by the Reconstruction laws or several acts relating to the organization of this Bureau.

I am satisfied that all the wants in this direction suggested in your report can and should be met by the post commanders through the come anding general; in fact, that it the whole responsibility rests with him, he can afford bet-ter protection than is now afforded where the responsibility is divided between him and the

assistant commissioner. The post commanders or other military officers on duty in your State can very properly be intrusted with the same duties now performed by the Bureau officers. The distribution of rations in Virginia for last

year has been principally confined to Richmond and large cities. The same necessity may exist the coming winter. It is time that the civil authorities assume this burden. I am aware authorities assume this burden. I am aware that they represent toeir inability to supply the poor, and are prone to neglect the colored puppers. I am satisfied that if their disposition to aid all, without distinction of race or color, was equal to their means, there would be little difficuty in the way. So long as the Bureau is continued, or the General Government continues to support the pauper class, the local authorities will neglect to do so. But if it is necessary, in order to prevent suffering, for Government to continue a limited issue of supplies, this may be done through the military officers. The military commander has also power, I believe, to enforce the support of paupers by civil authorities in counties which, in his judgment, are able to do so.

1 can continue the school work in Virginia and exercise its coertifices with sultharmore.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

and energize its operations with all the means at my command. This I believe to be the wisest expenditure of the balance of the funds devoted to it by law that can be made for the freedmen and for those white children we can reach under the term of loyal refusees. Their education is more important than all else, and turough schools we can reach the end we all seek, more schools we can reach the end we all seek, more directly than in any other way. I am, therefore, sexious to be able to expend as much as possible of the appropriation remaining on hand for educational work, rather than use it for purposes which I think can as well be accomplished by other means. I hope to give you all the aid necessary for keeping up your schools. The officers left in your State for this work can continue to act as advisers and friends of the freeduren, and can exert as much, and perhaps more, moral influence than they do now. The number, it is true, will be limited, but the nature of their duties will necessarily carry them into all portions of the State, and bring them into direct and constant communi-

cation with the freedmen. I believe none of us have wished to engraft the Freedmen's Boreau as a permanent institution upon the Government. This being the case, its substantial removal can as easily be effected now as at any subsequent time. The educational relief is doubly limited; first, by the small balance of fands devoted to this object; and secondly, by the prompt adoption of a school system by the several States following a loyal reconstruction. A little aid, such as the General Government is now affording, in conjunction with the contributions of benevolent societies and the freedmen them-selves, will be enough to keep alive the school interest till the State system shall actually replace our work, as has been done already, par-tially, in Tennessee. The normal schools, academies and colleges will of course have to depend mainly, as all such have done through-out our land in the past, on private donations. They are, however, so important to bring up the standard of education and keep alive a general interest in it, and I am auxious to give them this year all possible impulse. Very truly yours,

O. O. Howard, Major-General,
Gommissioner.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Dec. 2 1863,

There is a moderate demand for money, but the rates are without any material change. Call loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 7@9 per cent. per antum. The amount offering is small, as the banks are discounting freely for all parties having claims on them.

The stock market, as we have noticed for several days past, continues very duil, but prices were steady. Government securities were firmly held. 1142

was bid for 6s of 1881; 1053 for 10-40*; 110; for '62 5-20s; \$107\$ for '64 5-20s; 107\$ for '65 5-20s; 1102 for '67 5-20s; and 1102 for '68 5-20s. cens were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100, interest off.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Ratiroad sold at 54@54), no change: Reading at 494, no change; Little Schuylkill; 46, no change; Camden and Ambov at 128, no change: 67 was bid for Norristown; 57 for Minchill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 554 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for Elmira preferred; 304 Catawissa preterred: 254 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for Northern Central,

City Passenger Railroad spares were dull. 164 was b d for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 104 for Hestonville; 33 for Green and Coates, and 254 for Girard College. Bank shares were in demand for investment

at fu'l prices. Girard sold at 59, no change. In Canal shares there was nothing doing. was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common: 20 for preferred do.; 283 for Lehigh Navigation; 30 for Morris Canal; 72 for Morris Canal preterred; and 11 for Su-quehanna Canal. -By reference to our advertising columns it

will be seen that the second instalment on the new stock of the Pennsylvania Radroad Company, subscribed for under resolution of the Board of Directors, passed in May, 1868, is PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reperted by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Taird stree -This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:-135 11.00 Δ. M. . 10.00 A. M. . 10:10 1344 11.07 135 11.32 "

1351 1351 10.50 ** 1354 11:50 " -Mesers, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:— United States 6s, 1881, 114; @114;: U. S. 6-20s, 1882, 110; @110;; do., 1864, 107; @107;; do., 1855, 107; @107;; do. July, 1865, 110; @110;: do. July, 1867, 1104@1104; 1868, 1104@1104; 10-40s, 1051@ 1054. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119.25.

-Messrs. De Haves &Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1144 @114; do. 1862, 110; @110; do., 1864, 107; @ 1074; do., 1865, 107; @1073; do., 1865, new, 1104@1106; do., 1868, new, 1104@1106; do., 1868, 100; @1102; do., 58, 10-408, 105; @1005. Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 135@1354.

—Mesers. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Gevernment securines, etc., as follows:—U. 8. 6e of 1881, 1142@115; old 5-20s, de., 1102@111; new 5-20s, 1864, 1972@1072; de., 1865, 1972@1072; 5-20s, July, 1865, 1102@1102; do., 1867, 1102@1102; do., 1868, 1102@1104; 10-40s, 1052@1052. Gold, 135.

Financial Affairs.

From the N. T. Times.

"The market for money is fairly established to-day at the advance to 7 per ceut. to the brokers, on call, as the rule of the street, with exceptions at 6 per ceot. on pledge of the public funds. We hear of loans on this scentily at 7 per cent, for thirty days, and on call subject to ten or lifteen days" notice. The advance in notes to 7 per cent, brought forward te day a good offering from leaders, and the market we should call stendy at the close. There is also rather less concers among borrewers as to anything like a severe pressure of demand. The Exchange against New York at New Orleans and other exten points is now about 16% per cent, on bank checks, and 16 by per cent, on short sight bills drawn against cotton shipped coastwies. These rates will take so me currency from our banks, additional to the moderate daily sums which have been going South for a month or six weeks past."

Prom the N. Y. Tribune. From the N. Y. Times.

From the N. Y. Tribuna "Money is ateady at 667 per cent on call, with little business done less than legal rates except upon Government bonds.
"Sterling Exchange is dult and steady at quo! ations:—London, & days, k9\46109\4003; London, sight 109\4003\4003; Answerp, \$260017\4003; Ewbs, 5206017\4003; Hamburg, 86; Amsterdam, 41億41%; Prankfort, 40%億41; Bremen, 70%億78%; Berlin, 71% 6972%; "——Mesars, W. P. Wight's Cotton Circular per Russia

St. Amsterdam, 41641/s; Frankfort, 40%341; Bremen, 7.2,4273; Berlin, 714,62725; "—Messis, W. P. Wight's Cotton Circular per Russis says:—"Is this city on Wednesday latt large sales were mide: a the basis of 2.54c, for midding, and 21/4c, for low midding, On Thursday there was no market, it being Tankagiying dat. Friday we end no Cable despatches from Liver, ool, and enly small sales were made. Saturday the Liverpool advices were behind: and the market dropped is 15c, for in dding, and 246, let ow in deling, and 25c, let on the market dropped is 15c, for in dding, and 25c, let of the market of the supplies, and prices steady at let on the subsex dignested the supplies and cases already at let on the subsex dignested to day by sail.

"The sails of the week have been 22,195 bales, of which is 753 were for export, 4321 for home consumption, 214 on speculation, and lair in transit. Selection of delivery in November, here and in Liverpool, have been covering their contract. A large quantity has been settled for. In money or cotton, in Lecember, For future delivery further sales have been made, generally of low midding qualities for January, 7502213c; for February, 25c, Midding, for January, 75c, 25c, 25c, 25c, and any time to March, beat, 24c, The sales for future delivery are on the liberesse, and 175c bales were sold to-day."

—The Lychburg Virginian, of December 1, gives the fillowing statement of the subset of hads, in the fillowing statement of the subset of hads, in the fillowing statement of the subset of hads, and tobs, and would probably average 7c libs each in weight, Number of hids, for in January, 47, total in more of hids, above line and subset subset. In September 4c, 80c; in June, 145c; in June, 150c; lotal number of libs, in hids, 145c; in June, 150c; lotal number of libs, in hids, 1514,80c."

Stock Quotations by Te

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD.—First mortgage bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grapts, railroad, equipment, etc., of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A pertion of this loan is offered to investors at 108 per cent. and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in January and July. Information, etc., to be had of

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.

No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Dec. 3 .- The Flour Market is quiet, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at \$5 5065 75 for superfine; \$666 75 for extras; \$7 2568 50 for spring. Wheat extra family; \$9610 75 for winter do. do.; and \$11618 for facey brauds, according; to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$7 5068. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The offerings of Wheat are small, and for prime lots there is a steady inquiry at full prices, but inferior sorts are difficult of sale. About 1000 bushels red seld at \$262.210; and 806 bushels amber at \$2 15. Rye is steady at \$160 per bushel for Western. Corn is quiet, and 50, lower. Sales of old yellow at \$1.25; and 5000 bushels new do. at \$1-10. Oats are in fair request at former rates. Sales of Western at 70672c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

Bark is seiling at \$42.50 per ton for No. 1 Querectiren. quiet, and only a few hundred barrels were

circn. Seeds—Cloverseed comes forward slowly, and

sells at \$6 50@7-20 per busnel for old, and prime new cros. Timothy is nominal at \$2 60@2 65. Flaxseed is quoted at \$2 58@2 00.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages,

LIVERPOOL Dec a.—The ship Rienal, from Quebec, and the burque Aliendale, from St. Jona's, have been abandoned at sea, No particulars have been received, Southamston, Dec. s.—Afrived steamship Saxonia, from New York. PORT OF PRILADELPHIA DECEMBER 2.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING THEE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Uthiny, Fargo, Providence D.S. Stetson&Cos
Steamship Volunteer, Gallagner, New York, J. F. Onl.
Barque Lings, Wicks, Sagun S. & W. Welsh,
Brig George E. Prescott, Mills, Fortsmouth, Lensox
& Burgess. Schr Margie, McFadden, Pertamouth, E. A. Sonder & Schr E. S. Gildersieeve, Carroll, Middletown, Day, Huddeil & Co.
Schr Elis A. Vanbrunk, Tocker, Norwich. do.
Schr Henry May, Rackett, Providence, Hammett & Schr Glenwood, Lawrence, Providence, L. Audenried Sonr W. Collyer, Taylor, Providence, Bancroft, Lewis Schr L, K. Cogswell, Swett, Salem, Quintard, Ward & Bohr W. W. Marcy, Champion, Providence, Sinuleic son & Co.

Behr Eila Matthews McEiwee Providence,
Schr Jabe N. Baker, Wilson, Norwich,
Schr Transit, Rackett, Glouceser,
Schr J. H. Perry, Keily, New Sedford,
Echr Ephraim and Anna, Green, Fall Elver,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING,

Steamship Pioneer, Catnarine, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with navai stores, etc., to Philaderphia and Southers Mail steaming Co.,
ageamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New
York, with mose to John F. Oni.
Schr E. S. Glidersie eve, Carroll, from Middletown,
Schr E. K. Cogsweil sweet, from Ipswich,
Schr E. K. Cogsweil sweet, from Apponaug,
Schr Elia A. Vanbrunk, Tooker, from New York,
Schr Glenwood, Lawrence, from Providence,
Schr J. A. Garrison, Lawrence, from Providence,
Schr Henry May, Rackett, from Frovidence,
Steamer R. Willing, Cunciff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Euchange, LEWES, Del., Nov. 89-8 P. M.—Brig Neille, from Philadelphia for Gibraliar, passed to sea yesterday atternoon, Nothing passed in to day. JOSETH LAFETRA;

Brig Clara Brown, Minott, hence, at Matanuas 20th Brig Lizzis Kimball, hence for Norfolk, passed Fortress Monroe yesterday, Brig Annelle, Alimerich, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havana Fits alt. Brig James Davis, Staples, honce, at Boston yesten day.

Behrs Trenton, Martin, and Caroline, hence, at New Haven 50th uit. Schr Anna Myrick, Stevens, hence, at Pawincket Schr Tropic Bird, Deagall, sailed from Cardenas 2int Dit. for a port nersh of Hatteras.

Schr John H. Allen (of Patiadelphia), Ketchumi ashore at Ecitaste. has bliged, and her deck has broken in. The vessel is high and dry at low water, and was to have been stripped yesterday.

Schra J. S. Hewitt. Foster, and L. & M. Roed, Steckman hence at Boston 1st inst.

Schra Thomas Sinnickson. and Christopher. hence at Holmes' Hote ist inst. Also, schr Addie T. Comi, Brown. hence for Lynn.

Schr M. H. Bead, Benson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Now Haven ist last.